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(54) **AGENT FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION WITH NUTRIENT AND PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES**

(57) The invention relates to medicine, more specifically cosmetics, and concerns the production of novel and effective dermatological cosmetic agents which restore the physiological functioning of the skin. The proposed agent for external application with nutrient and protective properties has the following composition (in wt.%): fat base 30.0-70.0; vitamin A (retinol acetate) 0.1-0.3; salicylic acid or derivatives thereof 0.5-1.6; dextrorotatory camphor 2.0-4.0; biogenic  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid-type substances 0.8-1.5; biogenic dopamine-type substances 0.8-1.5; M-cholinolytics 0.01-0.1; pancreatin 1.0-2.0; ascorbic acid 0.5-1.0; calcium pantothenate 0.5-2.5; vitamin D<sub>2</sub> (ergocalciferol) 0.000625-0.00125; water - the rest. The proposed agent for external application with nutrient and protective properties also contains the antihistamine preparation dimedrol as a tissue damage mediator blocker in quantities of 0.05-0.1 wt.%, dimexid (1.0-3.0 wt.%) and a flavouring agent (0.5-1.5 wt.%). The proposed agent can be used successfully as a dermatological cosmetic agent for removing various cosmetic skin defects resulting from disruption of its nutrition and metabolism (aging and withering of the skin, thinning, dryness, hardness, cracking, loss of elasticity). Use of the proposed dermatological agent together with an internally taken nutrient complex gives positive results in cases of pigment disorder caused by vitiligo and melanoderma.

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**Description****FIELD OF TECHNIQUE:**

5 This invention relates to the medical field, exactly to cosmetology aiming to find new effective cosmetical remedies including also nutritional skin creams restoring skin physiological functions.

**PREVIOUS STATE OF ART IN THIS FIELD:**

10 Investigations concerning drugs research to assure the best skin nutritional functions are between the most important cosmetology problems, the skin metabolism being the main back ground of its functional activities and regeneration ability.

The system of humane skin integuments whose functions correlate with those ones of internal organs interacts continuously with environment. Being the interface between the environment and organism the human skin is always directly influenced by different environmental factors and variable parameters of organism inner system; so skin regu-  
15 lative mechanisms are always active and ready to induce systemic changes necessary to bring back, to normalize any prepared or realized pathological events concerning skin integument morphology and activities. A lot of trophic processes assuring the adequate consumption of increased affluence of energetical and plastic substances according to skin increased needs become guarantors of morphological and functional stability of skin structures. So the state of  
20 integuments determines the realization of metabolic processes necessary for skin cell viability and activity leading to she presence of healthy skin peculiarities such as elasticity, turgor properties, humidity, pigmentation etc.

In the course of restoration process all the skin tissues use not only their own resources, but also these ones of the whole organism. To date, the dermocosmetology possesses different nutritional creams of different determined tropho-  
tropic and metabolotropic properties.

25 A well known cosmetical remedy containing equal quantities of lanoline, plant oil and water causes decreased heat emission after its application on the skin, the last becomes hotter; the increased blood flow causes skin teguments hyperemia activating skin metabolism followed by optimization of the skin functions (Yu.K.Skripkin, F.A.Zvier'kova, G.Ya.Sharapova, A.A.Studnitsyn. Guide Book on Children Dermatology. Moscow, Medicina Publishing House, 1983, 476 p.p., p.p.64-66, 227, 314; in Russian). Such an effect may be accelerated by biologically active substances included  
30 into the ointment - vitamins, enzymes, amino acids, lecithin, tissues preparations, phytoergogenic and other biologically active substances stimulating skin metabolism and nutrition (N.B.Koroliova. In the: "Guide Book of Medicinal Cos-  
metology", ed.V.T.Glukhen'ki, Kyiv, Zdorovia Publishing House, 1989, 302 p.p., p.p. 86-97; in Russian). For patients with dry deciduous skin of decreased turgor and elasticity accompanied by accelerated wrinkles formation and other indica-  
35 tions suggesting precece skin fading and aging nutritional vitamine-containing creams are usually applied; they contain mostly vitamins A and E (T.V.Ptchiolkina, Ye.A.Sobolieva, I.G.Shishkina. In the: "Guide Book of Medicinal  
Cosmetology", Leningrad, Meditsina Publishing House, 1978, 176p.p., p.p.15-16).

However, this well known vitamins-containing external remedy does not assure a necessary result having no ade-  
quate effect on tissues perfusion and nutritional homeostasis.

The external remedy used in dermatology being the most relative in its action to our dermotherapeutic composition  
40 is the ointment containing salicylic acid (2.4 mass %), lanoline (24.4 mass %), vaseline (24.4 mass %), oil vitamine A solution (24.4 mass %), and water (24.4 mass %) (Guide Book of Medicinal Cosmetology, ed. A.F.Abakhadze, Moscow, Medicina Publishing House, 1975, 253 p.p., p.71). This remedy is aimed to abolish skin dryness, hardness, and rugosity caused by hyperkeratosis. Lanoline, vaseline and oil are used here as a fat ointment base, vitamine A and salicylic acid,  
as oxybenzoic acid derivative, being skin ameliorating active substances.

45 The defect of this remedy composition is its low effectivity due to:

- its acting factor being only a symptoms-directed one aimed to abolish only the consequences but not a cause of the pathological condition;
- a factor of the substrate deficiency appearing due to the changed skin trophic homeostasis is not taken into  
50 account;
- the role of some biologically active substances causing skin cells damage is also not taken into consideration;
- the adequate skin trophic necessary for higher energetical processes level restoring damaged tissue structures cannot be achieved using such an ointment.

**DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION**

The aim of this invention is to find an external skin remedy containing adequate combination of definite components assuring a set of physiological events; the tropho-metabolic activity of the external remedy increases due to adequate ingredients ratio causing a high trophoprotective effect followed by a stabile restoration of skin physiological functions sug-

gesting this ointment high effectiveness.

Such an aim is possible to be solved because the external skin remedy proposed here containing a fat ointment base, an oxybenzoic acid derivate, vitamine A and water contains according to this invention salicylic acid or its derivatives as an oxybenzoic acid derivate and in addition contains d-camphor, biogenic GABAergic substances, biogenic dopaminergic substances, M-cholinolytics, pancreatine, ascorbic acid, pantothenic acid calcium salt, vitamine D2, the mass % ratio of these compounds being the following:

Fat ointment base	30.0 - 70.0
Vitamine A (retinol acetate)	0.1 - 0.3
Salicylic acid or its derivatives	0.5 - 1.6
d-Camphor	2.0 - 4.0
Biogenic GABAergic substances	0.8 - 1.5
Biogenic dopaminergic substances	0.8 - 1.5
M-cholinolytics	0.01- 0.1
Pancreatine	1.0 - 2.0
Ascorbic acid	0.5 - 2.5
Pantothenic acid calcium salt	0.5 - 2.5
Vitamine D2 (ergocalciferol)	0.000625-0.00125
Water	all the rest

The proposed composition of dermatropic substances containing some interacting components such as salicylic acid or its derivatives, d-camphor, biogenic neuromediators agents, M-cholinolytics, pancreatine and vitamins taken in adequate concentrations permits to increase trophic and biological activity of the proposed remedy composition and to obtain the highest trophoprotective effect. The synergism of the components assures the adequate vascular circulation, corrects both energy and plastic deficiencies and restores trophic homeostasis followed by skin metabolism and physiology optimization. The complex of salicylic acid or its derivatives (mass % 0.5-1.6) with d-camphor (mass % 2.0-4.0) is included into this skin cosmetical ointment for microcirculation intensification as well as for better blood circulation in skin tissue, better perfusion and quick transport of physiologically active substances contained by the remedy proposed here.

Salicylic acid, a compound of high lipidotropism loosening readily epidermic tissues and possessing also anti-inflammatory effect, optimizes vascular circulation promoting cosmetical biostimulators transport into different skin layers. Some lipophilic and surface activity properties of d-camphor as well as its ability to penetrate into the skin and to normalize vascular tonicity interact with salicylic acid or its derivatives assuring not only better vascular circulation and perfusion but also increasing the penetrating ability of other medicative components contained in the ointment accelerating trophoprotective effect of external skin remedy. It becomes clinically evident because of skin integument becoming rose, fresh and smooth; the face loses its dropsicalence, the skin pigmentation becomes more regular, and some infiltrates disappear.

The use of lower per cent quantities both of salicylic acid or its derivatives and of d-camphor comparing to those indicated above as well as their ratio changes does not permit to restore microcirculation so effectively and quickly; the use of these substances in higher concentrations causes skin irritation due both to d-camphor irritative effect and salicylic acid keratolytic action.

The group of neurotropic substances including GABAergic ones, dopaminergic compounds and M-cholinolytics, their mass % being 0.8-1.5, 0.8-1.5, and 0.01-0.1, respectively, is given to the dermatological cosmetical ointment in order to correct neuromediators disbalance as well as substrate deficiency; these both phenomena are the background of skin trophic damage changing its physiological patterns. The importance of the mentioned neuromediators correction takes its way from the common brain and epidermis origin in the course of embryo development, some structures similar in their function and morphology being present in human brain and epidermis; there is a lot of histological data suggesting skin cells interaction with peripheral nerve fibrils.

Some tissue metabolites, biogenic substances possessing neuromediatory GABAergic and dopaminergic effect, are neurotransmitters of basal brain ganglia including also the highest vegetative nerval centers (reticular formation, hypothalamus); they influence the catecholamines level. In this regulation process, dopamin originated from L-DOPA of

tissues has a trophic effect on neurons suggesting these substances to be used together. At the same time, the presence of L-DOPA and GABA in the external skin ointment permits to correct partly the substrate deficiency.

The simultaneous presence of M-cholinolytics (i.e. atropine sulfate, 0.01-0.1 mass %) blocking the cholinergic mediation of the vegetative nervous system permits to correct the physiologically active substances disbalance appearing in damaged tissues.

All these events favorize skin trophic optimization, normalization of metabolic processes, the reactions of physiological and reparative regeneration becoming more marked. They are usually followed by epitelization and melanogenesis process, marked edema having been abolished; the skin pigmentation becomes normal, its integuments rose and flesh-coloured; the tissue turgor increases; our patients become cheerful and are in better spirits.

It is impossible to obtain such results without use some additional biologically active substances - GABAergic and dopaminergic compounds as well as M-cholinolytics in the concentrations mentioned above. Any decreased content of these substances comparing to declared ones leads to lower trophic and restoring effects. At the same time, the increased concentrations of GABAergic compounds, of dopaminergic ones, and of M-cholinolytics (above 1.5 mass %, 1.5 mass %, and 0.1 mass %, respectively) causes poorer restoring properties of the remedy; some patients feel even burning after such ointment application on the skin. The results of skin functional restoration due to neuromediate compounds action (GABAergic, dopaminergic substances and M-cholinolytics) become better after addition of such biogenic stimulators as pancreatin and vitamins mixture including vitamins A, D<sub>2</sub>, ascorbic acid, and pantothenic acid calcium salt.

Pancreatin, a preparation containing enzymes, is included into our ointment, its mass % being 1.0-2.0. This preparation being a dried animal pancreas tissue, its effect after application may be due not only to its enzymatical activity permitting, for instance, wound surface purification and scars resolving but also to its ability to control metabolic processes. So the pancreatin introduction into the external remedy of this invention combined with regulatory neurotropic GABAergic substances, dopaminergic ones and M-cholinolytics in the ratios indicated here permits to accelerate its trophic and metabolic activity.

The decrease of pancreatin content below 1 mass % reduces the effect of the external remedy of our invention and prolongates the beginning of trophic and restoring events; no increase of pancreatin above 2 mass % is accompanied by accelerated remedy effect, so 1-2 mass % of this component is usually introduced into the ointment.

The mixture of water-soluble vitamins (ascorbic acid and pantothenic acid calcium salt, 0.5-1.0 and 0.5-2.5 mass %, respectively) and oil-soluble ones (A and D<sub>2</sub>, 0.1-0.3 and 0.000625-0.00125 mass %, respectively) added to the external remedy accelerates its trophic effect.

It is also possible to add into the external remedy of our invention an antihistaminic preparation, dimedrol (0.05-0.1 mass %), as a blocking agent inhibiting tissue damage mediators; in such a way it is possible to increase the correction of the developed disbalance of physiologically active tissue substances.

The external trophoprotective remedy of our invention may also contain dimexide (1.0-3.0 mass %). This reagent is able to penetrate through biological membranes is a good pilot of drug compounds helping other ointment components to go without any difficulty through skin integuments and accelerating their activities and synergism. It is especially important for patients with dystrophic skin phenomena and tissue perfusional damages.

Any dermocosmetical composition containing fats as well as natural and synthetic lipid-like substances (lanoline, spermaceti, cacao butter, bee wax, plant oils, vaseline etc.) may be suitable for external remedy of our invention, these substances mass % being 30-70; such an emulsified lipid system may be of "water-in-oil" or "oil-in-water" type.

In such a way, the marked trophoprotective properties of a given external skin remedy and its metabolic activities are due to synergism of our adequately chosen drugs combination: neurotropic drugs (GABAergic and dopaminergic mediators, M-cholinergic neuroreceptor inhibitors), enzymes-containing pancreatin preparation, vitamins mixture supplemented with lipotropic substances and dimexide increasing medicative components penetrating ability after skin application of the drug composition of our invention.

The external remedy of our invention may also contain any flavour compound (0.5-1.5 mass %) such as rose oil, lavender oil etc., favouring this remedy use as a dermocosmetical nutritional cream.

The external remedy of trophoprotective action is to be prepared as follows: d-Camphor is to be grinded with fat butter to obtain a homogenous camphor-butter mass; the last one is to be supplemented with vaseline (if it is added as fat ointment base) and with salicylic acid or its derivatives; they are to be mixed with fat butters; we continue then to grind the camphor-salicylo-butter mixture up to the obtaining of butter consistency (mixture 1).

All the components of the fat ointment base - non-liquid fats and lipid-like substances (water-free lanoline, spermaceti, bee wax, emulsive waxes et al.) are to be completely dissolved at water bath, the temperature being 70-75 °C and then to be taken away from the bath.

Grinding continuously the fat ointment base obtained before we are to introduce consequently into it little portions of GABAergic substances (in water solution), pancreatin suspension in a water solution of pantothenic acid calcium salt, water solutions of M-cholinolytics, dopaminergic substances, ascorbic acid and also dimexide if necessary. In such a way it is possible to obtain an emulsified lipid complex containing in addition active biological substances (mixture 2). Both mixture, 1 and 2, are to be joint in the process of intensive mixing followed by oil vitamins solution and flavor addi-

tion. To assure the higher stability of emulsified system obtained, it is possible to use any adequate emulsifier. The dermocosmetical remedy of trophoprotective effect prepared in such a way is to be stored at +4-8° C in a glass container protecting from light.

## 5 THE BEST WAY TO REALIZE THIS INVENTION

Elaborating this external remedy of trophoprotective effect we prepared its samples varying different components ratio and taking into consideration both physico-chemical parameters and well as therapeutico-preventive properties of the remedy. Some examples of remedy compositions prepared according to this invention are presented in the Table.

10 The components the most well know and the most widely used in the field of cosmetical dermatology were taken for these samples. So, lanoline, vaseline, seed oil, spermaceti, and bee wax were taken as fat ointment base; - aminobutyric acid was used as a GABAergic substance, L-DOPA as a dopaminergic one; atropin sulfate was used as a M-cholinolytic and lavender oil as a flavour agent.

15 All the samples of the external dermocosmetical remedy prepared according to prescriptions presented in the Table are of good consistency and colour; they possess high metabolic activity and trophoprotective effect; they penetrate well into skin tissues, regulate the skin metabolism and restore skin physiological functions. If compositions 1, 4, 7, and 10 are used, the organoleptic effect is found to be retarded comparing to this one obtained with other variants of this composition. At the same time, the use of samples 3, 6, 9, and 12 of the external dermocosmetical remedy caused in single cases a transient feeling of skin integuments picking. The most optimal components ratios were shown to, be  
20 contained in samples 2, 5, 8, and 11 causing the most favourable skin trophoprotective effect. However, taking into account some physico-chemical parameters of the external dermocosmetical remedy, its commodity properties and organoleptic effect the variant 11 was found to be the best due to the quickest organoleptic results obtained with it concerning better cosmetical effects including better skin pigmentation, increased tissues turgor and skin elasticity as well as remedy stability.

25 Below we describe some examples of use of our external dermocosmetical remedy of trophoprotective effect.

### Example 1.

A women, 45 years old. Her face is pale, puffy, with bags under her eyes, her skin being of sallow complexion, with  
30 hyperpigmentation loci on cheek-bones and lateral neck surfaces. Soft tissues are of decreased elasticity, the skin being dry, exhausted and flabby, especially on the lower part of face and on the neck. Some deep and surface wrinkles are seen near eyes angles, on the forehead and on lower eyelids; transversal neck wringles as well as fan-shaped upper lip wrinkles are also remarkable.

Cream-containing face masks are prescribed prepared according to the composition 4 (see Table).

35 The cream was applicated on the purified face and neck skin and kept during 30-40 min. The rest of the cream was then carefully taken away from the skin using a soft paper napkin. Such a procedure was made each day during a month, 30 procedures being necessary for a course of treatment.

During this treatment a general improvement of patient's appearance was detected accompanied by tissues elasticity increasing and surface wrinkles smoothing, the neck and face skin having become brighter in 10-12 days after  
40 the beginning of our dermocosmetic remedy use. The course of cream masks treatment having been finished, the skin became more elastic, surface wrinkles were smoothed, forehead and nose-bridge wrinkles were already less deep, puffy face appearance went away, bags under eyes were rather less. The face skin became rose, of regular colour pigmentation, having lost its local hyperpigmentation.

No side effects, skin irritation, and allergic reactions were found during treatment.

45 The effect obtained of skin physiological functions restoration was later observed to be stabile.

### Example 2.

A woman, 32 years old. The skin on her face, neck, and hands is dry and dehydrated, desquamation is seen on her  
50 forehead and chin. Sometimes, pruritis pesters also this patient. Tissue turgor is decreased, skin flaccidity is seen near eyes, on the forehead and nose-bridge part of face. Some wrinkles are seen in eyes angles and lower eyelids. Face skin pigmentation is irregular because of local hypo- and depigmentation on the chin and temporal regions as well as because of hyperpigmentation around the mouth, on temporal region, on the right part of forehead near the hairiness region of the head. Two years ago vitiligo was diagnosticated, so the patient treated by a dermatologist was put on a  
55 diet and had some inner trophotropic therapy courses.

Cream-containing masks were prescribed of the composition 9 given in the Table according to the mode of use described in the example 1, 25 masks having been prescribed for a course of treatment.

The good results of the treatment were seen in 5-7 days after its beginning, the better tissue turgor having been  
bserved; the skin became "alive", elastic, less dry, of better appearance, the contrast between hyper- and depig-

mented loci becoming rather less, mostly because of hyperpigmentation zones becoming brighter. The treatment course having been finished, the skin was already elastic and smooth accompanied with the pruritis disappearance. The wrinkles near eye angles were smoothed, those ones on lower eyelids became less remarkable. A tendency was detected of skin pigmentation improvement; it become more regular both because of hyperpigmented loci brightening and bright flesh-coloured loci appearance in depigmentation regions.

During several first days of treatment using the composition 9 (see Table) the patient had the feeling of skin integuments picking.

### Example 3.

A woman, 52 years old. Her skin is dry, flaccid, very thin. Tissues turgor is flabby and accompanied by upper eyelids and lower ones deformation (prolapsus and bags under eyes, respectively) . Deep and surface wrinkles of forehead, eyes angles, and neck; hirsutism of the upper lip. Diffused face skin hyperpigmentation causing sallow skin complexion.

Cream-containing masks of trophoprotective effect (composition 11 given in the Table) were used according to the mode of application described in the example 1, 28 masks having been applicated during the course of treatment.

The organoleptic effect of the treatment was already detected rather quickly - in 7-8 days after the treatment beginning; marked turgor improvement, smoothing of surface wrinkles, better skin integument pigmentation getting from day to day roser made the face more fresh. The treatment course having been finished, tissue turgor became satisfactory, skin was elastic, not dry, the bags under eyes disappeared. Some deep wrinkles became less remarkable, the surface ones of eye angles were smoothed. The patient's face became fresh, with the skin more bright, rose, with decreased upper lip hirsutism.

No unpleasant feelings and side effects were recorded.

The effect of skin restoration was suggested to be stabile during our further observations.

Table

5	Components	Samples of the external dermocosmetical remedy, mass % of components in them					
10		1	2	3	4	5	6
	Lanoline	9.0	14.5	20.0	9.0	14.5	20.0
	Vaseline	3.0	4.5	6.0	3.0	4.5	6.0
15	Bee wax	3.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	5.0
	Spermaceti	5.0	7.5	10.0	5.0	7.5	10.0
	Stone oil	10.0	19.5	29.0	10.0	19.5	29.0
20	Vitamine A						
	(retinol acetate)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
	Salicylic acid or its	0.5	1.05	1.6	0.5	1.05	1.6
25	derivatives						
	d-Camphor	2.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	4.0
	$\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid	0.8	1.15	1.5	0.8	1.15	1.5
30	L-DOPA	0.8	1.15	1.5	0.8	1.15	1.5
	Atropine sulfate	0.01	0.055	0.1	0.01	0.055	0.1
	Pancreatin	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.0
35	Ascorbic acid	0.5	0.75	1.0	0.5	0.75	1.0
	Calcium pantothenate	0.5	1.5	2.5	0.5	1.5	2.5
	Vitamin D2	0.000625	0.0009375	0.00125	0.000625	0.0009375	0.00125
	(ergocalciferol)						
40	Dimedrole	-	-	-	0.05	0.075	0.1
	Dimexide	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Flavour substance	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	Water						
				all the rest			

50

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Table (continued from the previous page)

5	Components	Samples of the external dermocosmetical remedy, mass % of components in them					
10		7	8	9	10	11	12
15	Lanoline	9.0	14.5	20.0	9.0	14.5	20.0
15	Vaseline	3.0	4.5	6.0	3.0	4.5	6.0
	Bee wax	3.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	5.0
	Spermaceti	5.0	7.5	10.0	5.0	7.5	10.0
20	Stone oil	10.0	19.5	29.0	10.0	19.5	29.0
	Vitamine A						
	(retinol acetate)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
25	Salicylic acid or its	0.5	1.05	1.6	0.5	1.05	1.6
25	derivatives						
	d-Camphor	2.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	4.0
	$\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid	0.8	1.15	1.5	0.8	1.15	1.5
30	L-DOPA	0.8	1.15	1.5	0.8	1.15	1.5
	Atropine sulfate	0.01	0.055	0.1	0.01	0.055	0.1
	Pancreatin	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.0
35	Ascorbic acid	0.5	0.75	1.0	0.5	0.75	1.0
	Calcium						
	pantothenate	0.5	1.5	2.5	0.5	1.5	2.5
40	Vitamin D2	0.000625	0.0009375	0.00125	0.000625	0.0009375	0.00125
	(ergocalciferol)						
	Dimedrole	0.05	0.075	0.1	0.05	0.075	0.1
	Dimexide	1.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
45	Flavour substance	-	-	-	0.5	1.0	1.5
	Water			all the rest			

## 55 RESULTS OF CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

Clinical investigations of the given remedy were made with 120 patients (18-60 years old) having skin fading as well as very thin desquamated skin with spots, wrinkles, and damaged pigmentation. The results of investigations show that the nutritional remedy makes softer the normal, dry and flaccid skin inhibiting its aging. After treatment course



using nutritional masks the skin becomes less dry, the pruritis, any feeling of stiffness and edema disappear, the skin becomes rose, smooth, elastic, of high turgor, with smoothed little wrinkles and more regular pigmentation. The positive results of the given dermocosmetical remedy use for skin applications and its therapeutic and preventive properties are detectable in 5-7 days after the beginning of treatment; later they become more pronounced, the favorable effect of the remedy becoming wider and more evident; the treatment course during 25-30 days of masks application assures stable therapeutic effect.

The measuring of the skin temperature during cream-containing masks application shows it to become 2-3 degrees higher comparing to the temperature at the beginning of the mask treatment. The data concerning tissues electric resistance prove also the better circulation of treated tissues.

The given external remedy of trophoprotecting effect causes no unpleasant feelings as well as no skin irritation or allergic phenomena; no negative effect on skin morphological structures were found.

The electron microscopic investigations of volunteers skin biopsies suggest the presence of intracellular metabolism activation such as increased quantity of active mitochondria and abundance of cytoskeleton elements. Some histochemical data concerning the increase of succinate dehydrogenase activity due to oxidation-reduction processes prove indirectly the intensification of energetical skin metabolism.

Detailed investigations concerning possible toxic properties of our dermocosmetical remedy preceded further clinical studies; such investigations were made both in chronic and acute experiments with rats and white mice; our results prove the remedy investigated to be practically harmless, to possess no allergic properties and to demonstrate no negative effect on skin cells morphology and other organs of experimental animals.

And what is more - our data (of organoleptic, histochemical and histological studies) prove the pronounced ability of the remedy to optimize cells function and to restore normal skin physiology. So, we observed the increased growth of animals hair; in histological sections the basal epidermic layer was seen containing epitheliocytes with round "fulfilled" nuclei rich in chromatin grains; in a lot of hair follicles both in upper and lower parts of the external hair root sheath epithelial cells were found containing basophilic cytoplasm and large "fulfilled" nuclei, this fact proving indirectly increased cell function. In the basal-cell layer of skin there was no coarsened interstitial tissue; instead of it, tender collagen and reticular fibrils were seen with round cell elements among them represented by fibroblasts, macrophages and other mononuclears as well as a lot of moderate blooded vessels. Our histochemical studies show increased succinate dehydrogenase activity in rat basal epidermis and skin adnexa suggesting indirectly the higher level of energetical processes.

#### INDUSTRIAL USE

The elaborated external remedy of trophoprotective effect is of high activity and permits to achieve good results concerning stable restoration of skin functions and physiology becoming of full value. The remedy may be successfully used as a dermocosmetical one to abolish different skin deficiencies due to its trophic and metabolism disorders: skin aging and fading making it thin, dry, hard, rigid, desquamative, of decreased turgor and elasticity. The use of the remedy described here accompanied by internal trophotropic drugs brings also positive results in cases of pigmentation disorders due to vitiligo and melanoderma development.

#### Claims

#### INVENTION FORMULA

1. External remedy of trophoprotective action containing fat ointment base, an oxybenzoic acid derivative, vitamin A and water different from other similar remedies because of salicylic acid (or its derivatives) are introduced here as oxybenzoic acid derivatives, of the additional presence of d-camphor, biogenic GABAergic substances, ascorbic acid, biogenic dopaminergic substances, M-cholinolytics, pancreatin, ascorbic acid, calcium pantothenate, vitamin D2, the components ratio being the following (in mass %):

Fat ointment base	30.0 - 70.0
Vitamine A (retinol acetate)	0.1 - 0.3
Salicylic acid or its derivatives	0.5 - 1.6
d-Camphor	2.0 - 4.0
Biogenic GABAergic substances	0.8 - 1.5
Biogenic dopaminergic substances	0.8 - 1.5
M-cholinolytics	0.01 - 0.1
Pancreatine	1.0 - 2.0
Ascorbic acid	0.5 - 2.5
Pantothenic acid calcium salt	0.5 - 2.5
Vitamine D2 (ergocalciferol)	0.000625-0.00125
Water	all the rest

2. The external remedy of trophoprotective effect according to the p.1, differs from other remedies of similar effect because it contains -  $\gamma$  aminobutyric acid (GABA) as a GABAergic substance in quantities of 0.6-1.5 mass %, L-DOPA as a dopaminergic substance in quantities of 0.8-1.5 mass %, and atropin sulfate as a M-cholinolytic in quantities of 0.01-0.1 mass %.
3. The external remedy of trophoprotective effect according to the p.1 differs from other remedies of similar effect because it contains dimedrole, an antihistaminic agent, as a tissue damage mediator bloker in quantities of 0.05-0.1 mass %.
4. The external remedy of trophoprotective effect according to p.1 or p.3 differs from other remedies of similar effect because it contains in addition dimexide in quantities of 1.0-3.0 mass %.
5. The external remedy of trophoprotective effect according to p.p.1 or 3, or 4 differs from other remedies of similar effect because it contains in addition a flaver substance in quantities of 0.5-1.5 mass %.
6. The external remedy is to be used according p.p. 1-5 as a dermocosmetological remedy.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/UA 95/00005

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> IPC <sup>6</sup> : A61K 7/48, A61K 9/06 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC <sup>6</sup> : A61K 7/48, A61K 9/06 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP, A2, 0330583 (L'OREAL), 30 August 1989 (30.08.89)	1-5, 6
A	EP, A2, 0378936 (L'OREAL), 25 July 1990 (25.07.90)	1-5, 6
A	EP, A2, 0530862 (L'OREAL), 10 March 1993 (10.03.93)	1-5, 6
A	FR, A1, 2557452 (ROUSSEL-UCLAF), 05 July 1985 (05.07.85)	1-5, 6
A	FR, A1, 2521005 (WIEL GASTON BENJAMIN PIERRE EDMOND), 12 August 1983 (12.08.83)	1-5, 6
A	FR, A1, 2492659 (WIEL GASTON PAUL), 30 April 1982 (30.04.82)	1-5, 6
A	SU, A1, 1782590 (NAUCHNO - PROIZVODSTVENNOE OBIEDINENIE "AEROZOL" et al).	1-5, 6
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "Z" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 11 January 1996 (11.01.96)		Date of mailing of the international search report 23 January 1996 (23.01.96)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ RU		Authorized officer
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.

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